

## STATUE OF DAVIS SHOULD STAND BY THAT OF LEE

Governor Mann De-  
clares This Action  
May Be Expected.

## CELEBRATION AT YORKTOWN

Interesting Exercises Mark Cele-  
bration of 129th Anniversary of  
Cornwallis's Surrender to  
Washington—Grand Colonial  
Ball Ends Day's Festi-  
vities in Historic Town.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Yorktown, Va., October 19.—Governor William Hodges Mann, of Virginia, speaking this afternoon at the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, not only declared that the statue of General R. E. Lee will remain in the Capitol at Washington, but served notice that a statue there of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, would be the proper thing, and may be expected.

"The time will come," said Governor Mann, "and I hope it is not far distant, when we will have in the National Capital a statue of Jefferson Davis side by side with Abraham Lincoln. You have heard of the agitation looking to the removal of the statue of General Lee. While I am Governor of Virginia it will not be removed, and when we do take away the statue of Lee we will take with it the figure of that other rebel, Washington."

Governor Mann's sentiment was greeted with enthusiasm. There were cheering and handclapping, although the four or five hundred who heard the declaration were obliged to stand in a drizzling rain. The Governor spoke from the porch of the historic old courthouse, and there was no shelter for his auditors, except that afforded by umbrellas and a few trees. He made what he said was not intended as a sectional speech. He defended the right of the Southern States to secede, and made a mild thrust at the North by observing that Massachusetts' threat to secede when the War of 1812 was about to be declared furnished a historic precedent for the action of the Southern States a half-century later.

Main Interrupts Celebration.  
The rain seriously interrupted the day's celebration, which was under the joint auspices of the Yorktown Historical Society of the United States and the Society of Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was originally planned to have the exercises at the monument standing on the bluff overlooking the York River, and which commemorates the great event of October 19, 1781, which gave birth to the republic. Governor Mann presided over the exercises, and rode at the head of his battalion, which was escorted by the Coast Artillery Band. Then came a battalion from the revenue cutters Onondaga and Apache, another battalion from the United States Army, and two companies of Marines from the Norfolk Navy Yard. With colors flying and the bands playing the most stirring of martial airs, the column moved through the single street of the town. On either side were the quaint, huge chimneys, steep-gabled houses, old when Cornwallis surrendered, and to this day practically unchanged. The line of march was thronged with men, women and children from all parts of York county, and for the most part they remained undisturbed, in spite of the rain. As the parade passed the ancient Grace Church the sexton sounded the bell, which was a gift to the parish from Her Majesty Queen Anne. Governor Mann and staff arrived on the Commodore Maury at noon, coming here from Norfolk. In a massive mansion built in 1699, the oldest house in Yorktown, Mr. and Mrs. Conway Shields were hosts at luncheon. Their guests were Governor Mann, Mrs. Mann, Major Henry Reed Hatfield, of Philadelphia, president of the Yorktown Historical Association; Mrs. Hatfield, and Dr. Henry Morris, also of Philadelphia.

On Historic Spot.  
On the exact spot where Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington, and at the exact hour when the British soldiers, in acknowledgment of their defeat, marched out of Yorktown on October 19, 1781, the celebration of the historical event took place. At sunrise the beginning of the anniversary was marked by a salute from the guns of the United States scout cruiser Birmingham, which had been ordered by the Navy Department to take part in the celebration. The ancient little town, which still is without railroads or telegraph, was fairly decorated with the decorations most conspicuous among the decorations was the flag of the sister republic.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## NEW YORK VISIT ENDS

President Taft Due Back in White House to-day.  
New York, October 19.—President Taft brought his New York visit to a close to-night, and is due back at the White House in the morning. His last day in this city was given over to political conferences, the situations in New York State and Ohio, including, more equally, went as to present day conditions and election day prospects.  
To Lloyd Garrison, of the New York county Republican committee, President Taft expressed anew the hope that Henry L. Stimson, the Republican nominee for Governor in this State, would be successful. Mr. Taft declared he was sure Mr. Stimson would be elected. If the people could secure such an excellent Governor as Mr. Stimson's candidacy offered, Mr. Stimson told the President that Republican prospects in New York are brightening daily. Mr. Taft said he hoped this optimistic view of the situation was the correct one. Some of the leaders who have seen the President have told him that conditions were far from reassuring.  
The friends from Ohio brought to the President to-day by former Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, and Jacob G. Schmitz, of Cincinnati, were not enthusiastic.  
To many close observers, probably the most significant feature of the President's stay here is the fact that during the past two days Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been at Oyster Bay—only thirty-three miles from New York and so far from known to communication whatever passed between him and Mr. Taft.  
The fact that no steps were taken by the friends of either the President or the colonel to bring about a meeting under the opportunities offered by the presence of the President in New York seems to indicate that further interviews between the two in the near future are most improbable.  
Walter D. Hines, chairman of the board of the Santa Fe Railroad, talked with the President at some length regarding the railroad freight rates, and the new freight schedule of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

STORY OF CORRUPTION  
Politicians and Newspaper Men Bribe by Race-Track.  
New York, October 19.—Representative Otto E. Folker, the man who was carried from his sick bed into the State Senate chamber to cast the deciding vote for the advancing bill urged by Governor Hughes, took the stand as a sworn witness to-day, and told the Merritt joint legislative committee the details of an alleged attempt in 1905 by former State Senator Frank J. Gardner, who is now under arrest, to buy his way to the stand, but refused to testify.  
Robert Elder, first assistant district attorney of Kings county (Brooklyn), in a conversation which he says he had with Gardner in March last, and which previously has been referred to as a "race-track" story, told the narrative created a sensation. Briefly, it told of a dinner at Delmonico's of prominent men friendly to a corruption fund, of the distribution of this fund to politicians and to well-known political correspondents at Albany, of the New York newspapers. He said that among the men there were James R. Keene, David Mitchell, Parsons, H. Payne, Whitney and Charles H. Hyde.  
Charles H. Hyde is now chamberlain of New York City and was formerly partner in the firm of Mayne, James R. Keene is the well-known racing man and millionaire stock market operator, "Mr. Parsons" was not further identified.

Then came mention of the press. He said the newspaper men were liberally taken care of of the names of the names of these men, Mr. Elder said: "I recall a man named Joe McBentee, of the Sun, got \$5,000; a man named Louis Zeibold, of the World, got \$3,000; George Jandira, of the Brooklyn Citizen, got \$2,000; and a man named Eagle, \$300. He said the Times man, of Brooklyn, got \$300."

BISHOPS SELECTED  
Their Names Will Not Be Made Public Until To-day.  
Cincinnati, O., October 19.—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to-day selected five new bishops and one missionary bishop. The names of the new bishops, however, were not made public until the report is sent to the House of Deputies to-morrow for ratification.  
The new bishops will have charge of the Dioceses of Wyck, China, Eastern Alabama, Northern Texas, San Joaquin, Nevada and Arizona.  
A joint conference to discuss differences and agreements in the various dioceses of the United States, the object of a commission provided in a session resolution passed by the House of Deputies. The commission will consist of seven bishops and seven deputies, and will have power to call the conference and invite other Christian bodies to take part.  
The bishops were also adopted plenary Episcopal chaplains of the army and navy under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of long debate, the deputies rejected the amended collect for Good Friday, passed by the bishops last week.

AMENDMENT SUBSTITUTES  
The amendment substitutes the words "those outside through faith" for "Jews, Turks, infidels and heathens." It will come before the New York convention in 1913 on the report of a committee appointed to revise the collect.

LUCCHENI A SUICIDE  
Man Who Murdered Empress of Austria Takes Own Life.  
Geneva, October 19.—Luigi Lucceni, who assassinated the empress of Austria, committed suicide this evening in his cell in the prison known as L'Eveche.  
Two days ago Lucceni went violently insane and after smashing everything in his cell was put in a straight jacket. When his violence passed he was given a brief respite. This morning he heard him singing for several hours, but at night he became suddenly silent. Later the guards, alarmed by the silence, entered his cell and found him hanging to the window bars by his waist belt, which he had twisted around his neck. All efforts to revive him failed.

M'NAUGHTON CONVICTED  
He Is Found Guilty of Poisoning Fred Flinders.  
Swainsboro, Ga., October 19.—After being out all night the jury in the case of Dr. W. C. McNaughton, charged with poisoning Fred Flinders with murderous intent last June, returned a verdict of guilty early to-day.  
Judge Gilbert sentenced McNaughton to hang December 9. A motion for a new trial was filed. The motion will be heard in the November term. Judge Gilbert signed an order staying the execution.  
The trial of Mrs. Flinders, indicted jointly with McNaughton, was continued upon the conviction of Dr. McNaughton, as her part in the crime is alleged to have been that of an accessory. Her trial has not been assigned.

## HURRICANES FURY FOLLOWED BY CALM

Centre of Tropical Storm  
Has Passed Out  
to Sea.

## HEAVY DAMAGE LEFT IN ITS PATH

No Great Loss of Life Is Reported, but Property Has Suffered Severely—Much Concern Felt for Vessels at Sea Which Have Not Been Heard From.

Savannah, Ga., October 19.—An all most dead calm that afternoon and to-night marked the passage of the tropical hurricane to sea and bringing relief to the people of this city and vicinity. Reports to-night from the local Weather Bureau indicate that the storm has passed to sea between here and Charleston, and that nothing more serious than high winds may be expected during the night or to-morrow. Late reports from the ocean resorts along the coast are to the effect that no loss of life has resulted from the hurricane. Property damage also will be less than first reported, but no estimate as to the loss of property, owing to the lack of communication with points along the coast.

Throughout the storm territory to-day high winds prevailed, but the rain had ceased and business, which had been at a standstill for nearly two days, was generally resumed. The most serious phase of the situation was the absence of definite news of several vessels at sea, including the tug Alexander Jones, with a crew of nine men, missing off the Florida coast. The revenue cutter Yamawac, from Savannah, has been ordered to search for the missing vessel.

News from Brunswick, St. Simons and Tybee to-night indicated that the storm was the worst in many years, but no loss of life or property was reported. The sea was very rough, with waves sweeping over the sea walls in most places, flooding streets and the street floors of houses and stores in the lower sections of the towns, but it is stated that a conservative estimate will place the loss at these points at less than \$200,000.

The only points in Florida to be reached by telegraph to-night were Jacksonville and St. Augustine, but the government wireless station at Tampa was again in working order to-day. News from these points was to the effect that the gale had reached a velocity of more than sixty miles an hour across the entire Florida Peninsula.

Wireless messages from Tampa, the first definite news since that city was isolated from the world early yesterday morning, stated that the property loss was comparatively slight, and that no lives were lost in the storm. At Jacksonville, the storm damage was confined to the sinking of several barges and small craft and minor property.

There is no communication yet with the interior of Florida, and along the Eastern coast south of St. Augustine. It is said that it may be several days before the telegraph lines can be restored in these sections.

The storm has been so erratic that the shipping and port authorities here and staying in port until positive information has been received. The sea across the Tybee bar is running so high that vessels have not ventured to cross to-day and tug which put out from Savannah in search of vessels in distress were forced to turn back.

The City of Memphis, Boston to Savannah, has been anchored thirty miles off Tybee since last night. Near the Memphis there is an unknown vessel, which is being sought by the tug Memphis. The Memphis was unable to give assistance. The tug Memphis will go to the rescue to-night if possible.

## WITH AID OF YOUNG'S VOTES HOLLAND WINS NOMINATION

Nansemond Man Named for Congress on  
502d Ballot.

## LONG DEADLOCK FINALLY BROKEN

Dramatic Moment When James Trehy Switches Enough Votes to Make Choice Possible and End Two Days and Nights of Voting—Party United for Candidate.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Suffolk, Va., October 19.—Making himself the central figure of the convention, almost to the exclusion of the names, and at the same time taking a long stride toward healing the wounds suffered during the stormy conflicts of the past two months, James V. Trehy to-day threw the strength of William A. Young to E. E. Holland, making the latter the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District. The nomination was made shortly after noon, and was accomplished on the 502d ballot of the most memorable convention in the political history of the Commonwealth, and what nearly every Second District Democrat believes will be the last convention within the borders of the State unless it be for the quadrennial election of delegates to the national convention. At the same time Mr. Trehy turned a bitter political fight into a veritable love feast, and made for himself hundreds of friends.

Dramatic in the extreme was the moment of nomination, and it took the convention completely from its feet. So unexpected was it that the Holland delegates could not credit their ears, and sat stunned while the realization of what had happened was filtering its way into their minds.

People Excited.  
Then scenes of the wildest excitement ensued. Friends of all four aspirants rose to their feet and shouted themselves hoarse. Men, women and children, many of them from the streets of Suffolk, announcing to all the honor paid to the little city's honored son.

Then everybody began to wonder why and how it happened, and seemed to ask themselves such questions as: "Why did Mr. Trehy, after his persistent efforts to defeat the nomination of Senator Holland, should of his own volition make his selection certain?"

But it was all as plain as the nose on one's face. Senator Holland, was nominated because it was impossible to nominate anybody else. Every possible plan had been tried, and had been found wanting, furthermore, the nomination of their man, the Holland delegates preferred that nothing at all be done. In that event he would make the race, and would, he believed, be elected over the three Democrats who were running against him. So they were perfectly contented to stand pat, and to cast their eighty votes for the Nansemond man.

Efforts Failed.  
Mr. Trehy said all this. He had made every effort to secure the success of his friend, and he was absolutely loyal. This was impossible because of the attitude of J. T. Deal, who, as forecast in this correspondence from Norfolk on Sunday night, would consent to no arrangement to allow the nomination of Mr. Trehy.

Then the Norfolk leader had tried the nomination of Mr. Deal. To that end the entire Young vote was thrown to him, and was cast solidly for him. But the Norfolk vote was not enough. For most of this time the Maynard delegation had remained steadfast for the Portsmouth man, preventing a choice. Most of the members were willing to go to Young for a second choice, but they were not willing to vote for Deal. At the most only four of their number cast their ballots for the candidate with the smallest number of instructed votes.

More than a majority of Maynard delegates asserted most positively that they would never go to Deal, but would rather vote for their man, to use an expression more forcible than polite, "until h-i goes over."

Saw Into Future.  
There was the rub. Trehy, whom no one had ever accused of being headstrong, saw the situation and cut the Gordian knot. It was absolutely impossible to name anybody save Holland. Should the convention adjourn sine die without making a nomination the party would be split, and the trouble in the district, and the party would be visited upon it for not agreeing while in convention, after staying in session for three days. He had done his best to break up the deadlock long before, and done it single-handed, had done it with loyalty to his own chief. Here was his opportunity and he grasped it.



E. E. HOLLAND,  
Choice of Second District Democrats for Seat in Congress Now Held by Harry Maynard.

## PROCESS SERVERS CATCH DIRECTORS

Invalidate Room Where Meeting of Stockholders of Illinois Central Is Held.

## EXITS CLOSELY GUARDED SUIT FOR \$10,000,000 DAMAGES ARE SERVED.

Chicago, Ill., October 19.—Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company had a lively hour and a half at their annual meeting to-day, owing to the presence of Attorney Maxwell Edgar, who held sixty shares of the 734,866 shares of stock represented. Mr. Edgar was accompanied by two deputy sheriffs, who added to the confusion by serving subpoenas during every lull in the meeting on the various directors. The subpoenas were in a suit for \$10,000,000 damages, which Mr. Edgar, constituting himself an attorney for the road, started in the Circuit Court to-day. The defendants in the suit are the directors of the road, whom Mr. Edgar seeks to hold responsible for alleged financial loss through alleged car repair staff, general mismanagement and alleged rebating.

While the two deputies were making things interesting in the meeting hall a dozen others guarded exits from the building. Mr. Edgar fearing that some of the directors might attempt to evade service. This precaution proved to be superfluous.

Three resolutions were introduced by the militant attorney. All were lost by an overwhelming vote. He denounced the present management of the road, made the charge that its financial statements were juggled and misleading, and that its officials were dishonest and were violating the interstate commerce law. His first resolution was in support of these charges, and called for an independent investigation of the road by a committee of prominent stockholders. He was voted down, 734,160 shares to 641.

A second resolution demanded that all directors who are not residents of Illinois be ousted on the grounds that the constitution of the State prohibits the present proportion of outsiders on the board. This resolution was voted down without the formality of a roll call.

On his third and last attempt, Mr. Edgar proposed a resolution asking that suit be brought against J. T. Harahan, president of the road, and the estate of Ira G. Rawns, formerly a vice-president, on charges of "gross neglect, criminal laxity and culpable negligence."

## "ADVENTURE" IS SUCCESS EVEN IF FLIGHT FAILS

That, in Wellman's  
Creed, Always Is  
Worth While.

## AIR NAVIGATOR TELLS HIS STORY

He and Crew of Ill-Fated America Stand Ready to Make Another Flight in Effort to Reach Europe When Solution of Airship Problems Has Been Reached.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.  
[Copyright, 1910, by New York Times. All Rights Reserved.]  
New York, October 19.—We were a happy half-dozen that foggy Saturday morning when we set sail from Atlantic City. Our month of arduous work day and night, preparing a great airship for her voyage was at last finished. We had struggled against many difficulties and delays and had endured many misunderstandings, criticisms and suspicions. But now we were to have our chance. We six were perched high in the air in a great ship, a wonderful combination of chemistry and mechanics, steel, silk, cotton, gasoline, engine, machinery, strange devices of all sorts cunningly devised to give man conquest of the elements.

Finally on the Way.  
For this calm hour the public had impatiently and we patiently waited. The weather conditions making it possible to launch the great ship had come. We were on the way, stealing almost noiselessly out of the thick pall which lay heavily over the Atlantic Ocean. We were off on a voyage, the end of which no man could foresee. That we hoped to reach the great continent of the west, that we had no great degree of confidence. We knew and said that we were engaged in a great scientific experiment, and we determined that we would make the outcome of that experiment, the whole should constitute an adventure worth the while.

For, in my creed, an adventure which stirs the hearts of men and causes the blood to flow faster, takes the mind of the people away from the humdrum, bread-winning and money-making affairs of every day life, is always worth while.

We realized, perhaps better than any one else, the fragile character of the ship in which we were traveling. We realized, too, more keenly than any one else could possibly do, the fact that it would be better, considered alone from the standpoint of prudence, to have one or more trials of the craft before cutting loose from the shore and venturing far out over the depths. A trial trip had, of course, been a part of our original plan. And such trial trips had been made, but the circumstances had admitted. But they did not. With the season so far advanced and the stormy November hastening on, to stop for a trial would probably have meant no voyage whatever this year. And that was what we had to face. We should have been accused of being possessors and worse. No. There was nothing for it under the circumstances which existed, but to venture forth without a previous trial, saving only the fact that the American had made in the past over the Polar ocean, and to stake our all, lives included, upon the single cast of the die. That we did, all six of us, with open eyes and cool calculation of the chances.

Wanted Their Adventure.  
The philosophy of all of this, of course, is obvious. We preferred our adventure, no matter what its outcome, to the dull, safe, and unexciting life of the average man, having it with an untested ship, to the more prudent method of preliminary trial trips, to be inevitably followed by criticism because there was no adventure at all.

And, when that time, when it comes to a question of prudence, the whole thing was outside the realm of that noun. Adventures and prudence are not twins. And so we were off; and we were happy. Regardless of what the fate of the "America" for us, we were exulted over the fact that at last we were sailing the air. That alone was a joy. There was a strange fascination in this moving through space high above the clouds and the elements, the defiance of the elements and of the gates which filled our hearts. On the technical and scientific side there was keen content also in the fact that we were able, through the Marconi instruments and happy tools in the air, to maintain communication with our friends on shore. It was something to have been the first in the world's history thus to communicate from a ship of the air traveling over the ocean to the land which lay far down under the horizon.

Troubles Begin.  
It is true this first day, Saturday, the 15th of October, our troubles soon began to come down upon us. The weather was good, a wind fair, but for some reason the motors did not work right. Though months had been spent by the best procurable mechanics in their preparation and trials, now that they were wanted to give a good account of themselves they faltered and balked.

Motors, like men, are strange creatures. One can feel quite sure of that, and within a few hours after our great ship, lifting her happy tools in the air and dragging two tons more in the water underneath her, had stolen silently out from the world's greatest popular resort, Atlantic City, into the foggy space to the eastward, we knew that the better of our two large driving engines was virtually out of commission, and that we should be able to get little work out of it. But one good engine remained, and with that we should go on. It, too, proved good and uncertain, and from a check in the morning and a in the evening of the first day we had a motor running no more than two or three hours, which was not an auspicious sign considered from the mechanical point of